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For the Press.

A VISIT TO THE ISLANDS OF TRISTAN D'ACUNHA.

BY ENSIGN S. C. LEMLY, U. S. N.

After a stay of three months in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, we were somewhat surfeited with balls, parties, Italian opera, French opera bouffe, circuses and like dissipations. We were not sorry then to be once more on the move, particularly as warm weather and the over attendant yellow fever were fast approaching. Another cause, too, which operated to console us for a long and disagreeable sea voyage, was the fact that Rio is a very expensive port, and we were, to a man, hard up, and anxious to cruise for a time in order to recuperate our exhausted finances.

We hailed with pleasure, then, telegraphic orders from the Navy Department, to proceed without delay to the Islands of Tristan d'Acunha, there to pick up the crew of an American collier, the *Mabel Clark*, which had been wrecked some months previous while en route from Liverpool to Calcutta. Now *Tristan d'Acunha* is anything but a desirable haven, situated as it is, farther from civilization than any other inhabited place on the face of the globe, and we cared very little about visiting it. However, we knew that once there, we would be certain to visit Cape Town, and thence, on the return passage, touch at St. Helena, very desirable ports. Then, too, *Tristan*, from the peculiar origin and history of its settlement, and its isolated position, possesses some points of interest, and may be classed among the places which it is well enough to visit once in a lifetime.

On Saturday, the 21st of September, we were ready for sea, and having obtained by signal to the flag-ship *Hartford*, the Admiral's permission to proceed, we weighed anchor and steamed out of Rio harbor in a drenching shower of rain.

Once outside, we discovered that it was not only raining, but blowing fresh as well, and the sea running high, tossed our little ship about in a way that was anything but agreeable to the stomach after a long stay in port. By 3 p. m., we had gotten a good offing, and standing to the eastward, made sail to a strong south-west breeze. Later in the day the wind freshened to half a gale, and we were obliged to take in the light sails and reef the topsails. At midnight, when I took charge of the deck, we were just passing Cape Frio light-house, and soon after stopped steaming, hauled fires, and left our good little ship to the mercy of the winds.

Unless there is some very urgent reason for haste, our long voyages are generally made under sail alone, steam being called into requisition only when going into or coming out of port, in calms, or bad weather. This, of course, reduces expenses, and on a station like the South Atlantic, where the coal used is imported from England, the saving effected is considerable.

My tour of duty on the night in question, extended through the mid-watch, as it is termed, from midnight to 4 a. m. The wind whistled dismally through the rigging, and the rain poured in torrents, but I had to grin and bear it, and that too without any protection except such as was furnished by an oil-skin coat and sou'-wester. Rain and bad weather, however, are among the many discomforts to which a sailor must inure himself, and there is generally so much to occupy the mind of the officer of the deck, that he has no time to devote to his own personal affairs.

On the following morning the weather had cleared up beautifully, but, alas! the wind was unfavorable in direction, so instead of laying our proper course to the South-eastward, we were obliged to content ourselves with running on both sides of it, first to the North-eastward on the one tack, then to South-westward on the other, thus "working to windward," as it is technically called, and making good in the desired direction only about one-third of the distance actually sailed, certainly rather slow business. And although the wind finally hauled more to the

Eastward, so as to allow us to run in a southerly direction, we had been ten days out from Rio de Janeiro before we could head directly for Tristan d'Acunha.

In the mean time, we had quite a severe gale, which lasted several days, the wind blowing so fresh as to necessitate the furling of all except two small storm sails. Steam was started in order to keep her over the heavy sea which broke over us fore and aft, and though not comfortable—ships never are in a storm—we managed to ride it out like a duck. Sleep was entirely out of the question, as it would have required all the nerve and agility of a trained gymnast to keep from being thrown out of the bunk, so violent was the combined rolling and pitching, which is appropriately termed a kind of cork-screw motion. At such times, too, eating becomes a matter of considerable difficulty, and we were all rejoiced when the gale abated.

On the 3rd of October, in latitude 36° South, we picked up the "Brave Westery," the prevailing wind in this region, and although it blew very fresh, at times almost a gale, we cared but little for this, as our course was nearly due East; and having the wind astern, we carried all possible sail, and scudded along keeping well in advance of the heavy following sea.

And the nights were perfectly lovely, too, such, I believe, as can only be seen at sea. There was no moon during the first part, but the stars shone brightly, that grandest of all constellations, the Southern Cross, high in the heavens, the "Coal-Sack" standing out prominently in contrast, and the Magellan clouds distinctly visible. It is on such nights that the officer of the deck is prone to forget in a measure his irksome duties, and turn his thoughts to home and friends, and sweetheart or wife, as the case may be. And when at the end of each hour, the midshipman of the fore-castle comes aft to make his reports, instead of greeting him with a surly question or direction pertaining to duty, there is apt to be a pleasant conversation about the last port and mutual acquaintances, if there be any, or perhaps only a casual remark, such as "Lovely croquet weather this," or "A beautiful night for a rowing-party," but enough to show that the thoughts of both are elsewhere. Here too we commenced to fall in with myriads of albatrosses and Cape pigeons, both of which are peculiar to extreme Southern latitudes, and by all means, I think, the handsomest sea-birds in the world.

The body of the albatross is about the same size as that of the swan, but the wings are tremendously large, sometimes measuring as much as eighteen feet from tip to tip. Indeed, it is said to be on record, that one caught on board the U. S. S. *Idaho*, on her passage around the Cape of Good Hope, to China, measured twenty-one feet six inches across the wings. Sometimes the entire bird is white, but more frequently, only the head and body, while the wings are of a spotted brown color. At times, too, the bird is of a dirty brownish hue, and I have even heard of a black albatross, but these, if they exist at all, must be very rare. The bill is straight and about five and one-half inches in length, the upper mandible crooked at the point and the lower truncated.

The Cape pigeon, so called from its frequenting that part of the ocean around and between Capes Horn and Good Hope, is about the size of our domestic pigeon, which in general shape it closely resembles. Its head is black, the back and wings black and white mottled, the breast white. Although from its greatly inferior size, it is not so magnificent a bird as its companion the albatross, I think it decidedly the handsomer of the two. Both are web-footed, having three toes on each foot, and they seem equally at home in air or water. On land they locomote with evident difficulty, not being able to rise, except it be from a slight elevation. When in the water, wishing to fly, they start from the top of a wave, or gradually

by propelling themselves forward with the feet and upwards at the same time with the wings. Their movement, through the air is really more correctly termed sailing than flying, since they seldom flap the wings at all, but by placing them at different angles with the wind, propel and guide themselves at the same time. In calms and light weather they move sluggishly and with evident difficulty, while in fresh breezes or gales they are perfectly at home.

Of course we saw, also, countless stormy petrels, commonly known among sailors as "Mother Carey's chickens." These, however, abound in all latitudes, and if, as the popular legend runs, they indicated bad weather, we would have gales with-out intermission. They are web-footed, and of about the same size as our swallow. In color black, except the breast, underpart of wings, and a ring around the tail, which are white. The name petrel is an abbreviation of the Italian word *Petrello*, little Peter, given them from the fact that they appear to walk on the water. A very peculiar thing with these sea-birds is, that when caught and taken aboard ship, they invariably become sea-sick, indicating the fact that they appear to walk on the water. This seems odd when we consider that they have spent all their lives at sea, but the motion of the ship is of course very different from anything they are accustomed to, and as for that, I have known old sailors to be dreadfully sick when first putting to sea after a long stay in port. There is a strange superstition among sea-faring men, attached to the killing of these birds, particularly as related in Coleridge's *Ancient Mariner*, the Albatross. Their bodies are supposed to contain the spirits of departed *Jack Tars*, and their wanton destruction is therefore regarded as little short of murder. One of our officers being something of an amateur taxidermist, wanted a specimen of the Cape pigeon, and caught one on the passage, poisoning it by administering a dose of morphine. That evening the breeze freshened considerably and the barometer indicated bad weather, so, as a precautionary measure, we made preparations for a gale. During the operation of sending down the light yards, old Bumpkin, captain of the fore-castle and a veritable son of Neptune, was heard to say, "That's what we get for meddling with them birds." But the old man was out in his calculations, as the sun rose bright and clear, and the weather was never finer nor the wind more favorable.

At 12 M. on Wednesday, the 9th of October, our Navigator plotted the ship's position on the chart within a short day's run of Tristan, and in order that we might arrive early the following morning, and have the entire day to communicate, the Captain ordered fires lighted and the engines started. With steam and sail we bowled along at a goodly rate and about sunset, having the "second dog watch" on deck, I hailed the lookout at the fore-topmast head, and cautioned him to keep a sharp eye ahead and on either bow, for land. Soon after we heard the cry of "Land ho!" followed by the inquiry from the deck, "Where away?" "One point on the lee bow, sir." "Can you make it out, high or low?" "High land, sir." And thus we sighted the lone islands of Tristan d'Acunha about 70 miles distant.

This group was discovered in the year 1506, by the Portuguese navigator whose name it bears, further explored by the Dutch in 1643, and again, by the French in 1767. It is situated between the 37th and 38th parallels of South latitude, and the 12th and 13th meridians of West longitude, and is composed of three principal islands, disposed in triangular shape, the largest of which, Tristan d'Acunha, is the N. E. apex, while the S. W. base is formed by Inaccessible and Nightingale Islands. Tristan proper, the only one of the three now inhabited, is circular in form, about seven miles in diameter, and rises in the shape of a truncated cone at an angle of about 45°, to a height of some 8,300 feet above the sea level. The sides are

very steep all around, except on the North shore, where Edinburgh, the only settlement is located. Here, there is a comparatively low, grassy slope, embracing an area of several hundred acres, surrounded by inaccessible cliffs about 1000 feet in height. The sides of the mountain as far up as the central dome, are covered with brushwood, ferns and long grass; higher, with rocks, partially hidden by clouds; while the summit is snow-capped the greater part of the year.

It appears that the first attempt to colonize this inhospitable island was made by an American, John Lambert, who with an old Italian and a Portuguese mulatto, took possession of it in the month of January, 1811. The English Colonial Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, hearing that these Crusoes flourished somewhat in their voluntary exile, offered them the protection of England, which Jonathan formally accepted, hoisting the flag of that nation over his hut. Soon after this, he, Lambert, was drowned, whether accidentally or purposely is not known, and his two companions were taken off by an outward-bound Indianman, in the direct track of which vessels the island is situated. When Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled to St. Helena in 1816, the English garrisoned Ascension Island and Tristan d'Acunha, for the purpose of preventing his escape. How sentinels located at a distance of 1300 miles could aid in guarding the great prisoner seems at first sight incomprehensible, but the natural inference is that the idea was to prevent his adherents from establishing here a rendezvous, whence they could send out expeditions to effect his rescue. The force at Tristan consisted of a company of Cape artillery and a detachment of Hottentots, and during the time of their occupation of it, the island was frequently visited by vessels belonging to the St. Helena Squadron. Indeed, it was at this time thought of as a regular naval station, but being poorly adapted for the purpose, the idea was soon abandoned. When Napoleon died, in 1821, the troops were sent back to the Cape of Good Hope, but William Glass, one of their number, a corporal and a Scotchman, obtained permission to remain behind, with his wife and two Hottentots. Soon after, two Englishmen, one a sailor and Thames fisherman, the other an ex-dragoon in the Argentine army, joined this small force, and later in the same year (1821) one of the survivors of a wrecked American vessel, with his young wife, found refuge here. This made the number of inhabitants six men and two women. In 1852, the family of Glass, who had been chosen chief and was denominated Governor, consisted of seven sons and eight daughters. These, with the progeny of the two Englishmen and some wrecked whalers who had married Glass' daughters, augmented from time to time by other castaways, increased the population to 85. The wives of the first settlers being natives of South Africa and St. Helena, their issue were mulattoes, but the children of the second and subsequent generations are brunettes with no mean pretensions to good looks. Corporal Glass died in Nov. 1853, aged 67, after having lived on the island 39 years.

In 1867, Her Majesty's Ship, *Galatea*, Captain H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, touched at the island and supplied the inhabitants with clothing and other necessities. The settlement then consisted of eleven dwelling houses, each having a small enclosure of ground fenced in by a loose stone wall. Up to this time, the little village was nameless, and it was suggested that it be called Edinburgh, in honor of the royal visitor. This happy suggestion receiving the general approval of the inhabitants, the name was immediately adopted.

Peter W. Greene, a Dutch American, was then, and still is, at the head of affairs, not by any formal election, but in consequence of his being the oldest man on the island and the longest resident. When the Challenger, another English man-of-war, visited the island in Oct. 1873, many of the inhabitants had

left, but the whole population then stood at 80. This vessel touched also at Inaccessible Island, and took therefrom two Germans, the Stoltenhoff brothers, who had landed from a whaler on the 27th of November, 1871, nearly two years previous. They were in a very destitute condition when relieved, and according to their account had been badly treated by the Tristan people. Their object in visiting this desolate spot was to catch seal, for their skins and oil, and to this end they came, as they thought, fully equipped. Their stock in trade comprised a good whale boat, tools of various kinds, oil casks, a quantity of provisions, seeds of the different vegetables suited to the climate, two guns, ammunition, etc. The whale boat, however, proved altogether too heavy to be managed by two men, was much injured from time to time by being dashed against the rocks, then cut in two pieces to make a lighter boat of the better half, and finally, lost altogether. The Tristan people visited them frequently during the first year of their stay, and treated them very kindly, but deserted them in their adversity, only coming over for the purpose of killing the few goats to be found on the island, and then landing on a part of the beach, which, since the loss of the sea-cart, as the improvised boat was called, was inaccessible to the Stoltenhoffs. Finally, the last goat was killed, and with its disappearance, the visits of the *Tristaners* ceased altogether. Now, the Stoltenhoffs were destitute indeed. The goats had formed an important item of food, and this was cut off; their stock of provisions was consumed, their ammunition expended, and their gardens unproductive, except in potatoes. In this strait, they had recourse to bird's eggs and fish, which fortunately for them, were to be found in abundance; albatrosses, penguins, and other birds frequenting the island for the purpose of breeding, while fish of various kinds, mullet, bass and mackerel, filled the adjacent waters. There was also a number of pigs on the island, the progeny of a pair placed there soon after the final settlement of Tristan, but they were very wild, frequented the places difficult of access, and without ammunition, were difficult to obtain. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, however, the sturdy Germans stuck it out another year, by which time they were glad to be picked up by the Challenger and landed in Cape Town, where, having entered into business, they still live and are doing well.

Concerning the penguins, the most curious of all birds, which seem to form the connecting link between the feathered and finny tribes, the Stoltenhoffs give some very interesting information. Their little wings, which are covered with stiff, scaly feathers, are perfectly useless as such, but when doing service as fins, fully compensate for this deficiency. The feet are placed so far back on the body that, when standing, the birds assume an upright position, and from the orderly manner in which they form a perfect line when assembled together, they have been very aptly compared to a body of soldiers. There are three principal varieties, all of which inhabit the Southern portion of the globe. These are the ordinary penguin just referred to, the crested, and the king, or Jackass penguin. The last of these is the largest, and when standing erect is about three feet in height. He obtains his nickname from the nightly habit of emitting discordant sounds, which closely resemble the effusions of our sonorous friend of the rural districts. These birds make their appearance at Inaccessible and the adjacent islands about the month of June, and soon after begin to lay. They are natural born thieves, and in building their nests in the grass, will steal material from one another, without scruple. Almost as soon as the eggs are hatched, the young are ready for sea, and all disappear until January, when they return to moult, leaving the island again in April. During the process of moulting, the colonies break up entirely, each bird keeping to himself as if ashamed to be seen

en dishabile, for they are as arrogant and as proud of their plumage as peacocks. When they resemble, if one of them has his feathers at all ruffled, he is immediately set upon by his companions and compelled to retire and complete his toilet. The ordinary penguin is white-bellied, with a bluish tinted back, the king and crested differing only in the color of the belly, which is yellow. The last mentioned has a top-knot of variegated blue and yellow feathers. The immense numbers in which they sometimes assemble seems almost incredible. Colonies covering from 25 to 30 acres have frequently been seen, and it was estimated that in certain seasons, from 30,000 to 40,000 were daily arriving and departing. While cruising in the Indian Ocean, in 1873-74, on a ship attached to the "Transit of Venus Expedition," we of the midshipmen's mess were induced by our darkey steward, an old cruiser, to try a stew of young penguin, upon his representing to us that it resembled rabbit in taste. Now "Reefers" can eat anything that does not turn the stomach of a Digger Indian, particularly after having been a long time at sea; and since we rejected the proffered dish with upturned noses, I think I can safely assert that as an article of diet, penguins are not a success.

Of the different varieties of seal to be found on these islands that most prized for its oil is the elephant-seal, commonly called the sea-elephant, a singular half-animal, half-fish, which is often of large size, sometimes 30 feet long and 18 round at the thickest part. A remarkable snout, somewhat resembling the proboscis of the elephant, has given the distinctive name to this species. During the Spring—in these latitudes, the months of September, October and November—they betake themselves to the rocky shores in large herds. At this time they are quite fat and a single male will sometimes yield a butt of oil. It is of a very superior quality, clear and colorless, does not smell and burns without smoke. They remain on shore until the middle of the Summer, when the young which have been born in the interim, are ready for sea. They are furnished with large tusks and have sufficient strength to use them, but unless molested they are very peaceable. At certain seasons of the year, however, the males, or bulls, fight among themselves with great ferocity, for the lordship of a herd of females. In their movements on land they are slow and unwieldy, and their gait is very singular. They crawl along, the entire body shaking like a mass of jelly, halting every fifteen or twenty yards to rest, and if forced by blows to proceed they at once manifest great fatigue. The hunters kill them with long lances, watching the instant when the left fore paw is raised to advance, they plunge the lance into its heart, when it immediately dies. Its skin, though serviceable for leather, is clothed with long, coarse hair, and is valueless as fur. The fur seal is very much smaller than the sea-elephant, but resembles him closely in habits, except that he moves on land with much more ease and swiftness. He is clothed with long, grayish hair, which when pulled out leaves a thick brown fur of great softness, much valued by the ladies in cold climates. They have been so much hunted within the past fifty years, that they are now becoming comparatively rare and difficult to obtain, which accounts for the high price that seal skin goods of all kinds command in the market. Other varieties of seals are called sea-lions, sea-leopards and sea-bears, from their supposed resemblance to these different beasts.

Having thus described Tristan d'Acunha and the principal birds and animals which infest it, I will return to my ship, which we left in sight of the island on the 9th day of October, and give an account of what I myself saw there during my brief visit.

On the morning of the 10th of October, I went up on deck about seven o'clock, and found the ship laying off and on the settlement of Edinburgh. The day was a propitious one. The wind was light and blowing off the shore, the sea smooth,

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so all we had to look out for was to approach no nearer than one and a half miles from the shore, where a number of craggy rocks projecting their heads above the kelp—a kind of sea-weed,—threatened danger. Fifteen of the hardy islanders had boarded us, and were scattered about the ship, peddling fowls, sea-bird's eggs, fresh milk and various curiosities for which they received in exchange, tobacco, old clothing and the like. Almost anything they could get. Old Greene, the Governor, was in the cabin breakfasting with the Captain, and there partook he says, of the first bread he had tasted in three months, for the island, though it produces many vegetables, is not rich in cereals. I must confess that I was somewhat disappointed in the personal appearance of these men. They were a hardy, rough-looking people to be sure, but their costume though rough, was not at all remarkable, being of the general description worn everywhere by sailors, watermen, etc. The shoes attracted my attention particularly. They were of untanned cow or seal skin, and rather unique in shape, but withal, comfortable-looking, and underneath them I observed thick woolen socks, evidently of native manufacture, and reminded me forcibly of the similar half-hose I have so often seen the good old ladies at home industriously knitting.

Greene, the Governor, proved to be quite a venerable and respectable looking old fellow, somewhat better dressed, too, than the common herd. He is seventy years of age, has been on the island forty-two years, and is the head of quite an extensive family. He can say, "My grandson is a grandfather," and is a living proof of the healthfulness of the climate and the extreme hardihood of its inhabitants. Indeed, it is said, that the people are so awfully healthy, that it was necessary to import a corpse from the African coast in order to start a graveyard. Though the last forty years of this old fellow's life must have been rather monotonous, his experience has been quite varied. At one time he was in the U. S. naval service in a subordinate capacity, and he knows and talks familiarly about old officers and ships that have long since been consigned to Davy Jones' locker. He appears, for his opportunities, to be quite a well informed man and has evidently read not only a great deal, but upon a great variety of subjects. In conversing with him, I was particularly struck with the fact that many little unimportant items of news, of which I had scarcely heard, seemed to have made quite a deep impression on his mind. After all, however, I suppose that it is a natural enough consequence of his meagre supply of information, that he should devour with avidity everything in the news line that he can obtain, and lay stress upon what are to better supplied minds but insignificant affairs.

I taxed the old gentleman with the alleged maltreatment of the Stoltenhoffs, which he generously denied. "We tried to do the square thing by them, said he, and invited them to come over here to live, but they would not do it. They were queer fellows. What could two men, raw hands at that do in a large whale boat, which requires seven of us to manage properly. As to the goats, our youngsters went over there to hunt, as they had often done before, and if they wanted to kill them all they had a perfect right to do so, as we put them there."

The climate of the islands he describes as rather moist but very healthy, except for new comers who apt to be afflicted for a short time with a kind of influenza. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and fowls of various kinds abound, potatoes, onions, cabbage, and the hardier vegetables flourish, but neither corn nor wheat is grown, so that bread stuffs come only from the occasional passing vessels, and are frequently not to be had for months. Whaling vessels sometimes stop for fresh provisions, but never anchor, as the wind is liable to come up suddenly from the North East, and make their position rather hazardous. There are no trees on the island, turf or pratt, serving as fuel in place of wood.

The houses, some twenty in number, are all one story in height, and have at a distance the appearance of our log cabins. The number of inhabitants, all told, is ninety-six. I asked Old Greene to give me a digest of their code of laws, but he said: "We have no law but God's law, which we find quite sufficient for our peace and happiness. As to religion, I read service sometimes, but every man can worship God after his own fashion. Among his manifold duties, is that of school master, all of the youngsters being instructed in the rudiments."

In regard to its main object, the rescue of the castaways from the Mabel Clark, our expedition proved a perfect failure. All except two of them had been taken off by passing vessels before our arrival, and these two were so well pleased with their new homes, that they desired to remain.

One of them in fact, Marcus Johnson, a Norwegian by birth, had engaged the affections of Miss Mary Ann Greene, grand daughter of the old patriarch, and the opportunity of an American man-of-war, offering an excellent opportunity to have the marriage ceremony legally solemnized, our captain was asked to officiate, which he readily consented to do. This is one of the many duties which a naval officer in command may be called upon to perform, the laws of the U. S. authorizing him to discharge the duties of a consular officer when none is present, and the solemnization of matrimony being one of these. Quite as it should be, I think; for who, pray, is more competent to tie an inextricable knot than a sailor. Marcus and Mary Ann accordingly came on board attended by a numerous concourse, male and female, and were ushered into the cabin. The blushing bride, really a pretty brunette, looked properly sheepish. I wish I could give a detailed description of her costume, but indeed I am not equal to the task. Suffice it to say that she wore pure white with the traditional orange blossom in her hair. Marcus was more gaudily attired in a suit of many colors: viz, straw hat, black alpaca coat, lavender trousers, buff waistcoat, blue neck tie, and shoes made of unstained seal skin. I was invited to witness the ceremony, the solemnity of which was somewhat interfered with by the fact that the bride and her female attendants were affected by the motion of the ship until they became so sea sick as to be obliged to cascade, as the ladies elegantly term it. The Episcopal service was used, the old Patriarch, Green being given away the bride, who managed, between her gasps and upheavals, to respond to the usual questions.

Marcus got through with his part as quickly as possible, disposed with the needless formality of kissing the bride, out of consideration, I suppose, for the unsettled state of her stomach, and when I next saw him, was on deck, peddling albatross eggs to the sailors. Having gotten rid of the bridal party and supplied our messes with a quantity of fresh provisions, we had nothing further to detain us, and 12 M. shaped our course for the Cape of Good Hope, the Islanders giving us three sounding cheers as we steamed out to sea. In a few hours, Tristan d'Acunha grew dim in the distance, and as it gradually fell below the horizon, all eyes on board were turned towards its cliffs, where Marcus and Mary Ann could be plainly discerned, as they clambered up, basket in hand going after bird's eggs, and on their bridal tour.

Mind your own business.
If people would only abstain from intermeddling in matters, with which they have no concern, and which an unjustifiable interest, arising from a purblind disposition of petulant curiosity prompts, how smoothly affairs would proceed in families and society, and how much mischief might be avoided and vexation spared. The happiness and tranquility of life depend upon trifles, and by such is misery and disquietude caused.

A prying spirit only administers to its own uneasiness; and those who are on the watch for causes of offence, find, that one day or another, they come home to them in an accumulating wave, like the Dutchman's Experience centuries ago, who cut open a dyke to injure a neighbor, and drowned himself and laid two provinces under water. Great events spring from little causes, and matters unimportant in themselves have a dreadful effect in connection with others. It is always best to look upon shining aspects of things, and not worry one's self in torturing every look, gesture and expression into a pre-conceived notion, and converting an imaginary grievance into a real trouble.

There is an unhappy fancy in some people to parade themselves as injured and long-suffering individuals; as patient martyrs and ostentatious victims of the neglect and indifference of others. This proceeds from obstinacy, pride, ill-temper and querulous temperament. Whilst they imagine themselves to be a personification of amiability and correctness, and that the world is ringing with praises of their exemplary resignation, they little think they have themselves occasioned the sorrow of which they complain, and that, had they known how to practice the great maxim, "bear and forbear," the force of the self-tormentor would have wanted a prominent illustration.

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THE WEEK OF PRAYER.

The following is the Programme recommended by the Evangelical Alliance to the churches of the United States for the observance of the coming Week of Prayer:

Sunday, Jan. 4.—Sermons on the "Fullness of Christ's Salvation."

Monday, Jan. 5.—Thanksgiving for the blessings of the past year, and prayer for their continuance.

Tuesday, Jan. 6.—Confession of sin, and humiliation before God.

Wednesday, Jan. 7.—Prayer for the Church of Christ, its ministers, its growth in grace, and its enlargement; and for revivals of religion throughout our country.

Thursday, Jan. 8.—Prayer for Christian education for the family, and institutions of learning; for Sunday schools, and Christian Associations.

Friday, Jan. 9.—Prayer for nations, rulers and people; for peace and religious liberty.

Saturday, Jan. 10.—Prayer for Home and Foreign Missions; for the out pouring of the Spirit upon all flesh, and the conversion of the world.

THE HOLIDAYS.

Christmas is here, and judging from the lively Christmas trade, the generous impulses which should pervade all mankind at this festive season, certainly prevailed in this community, and many a loved one has been made glad by the reception of a "Christmas gift."

The usual decorations suitable to the occasion, are found in high and low places, and to each one who celebrates the day it bears a peculiar significance. To the children's mind Santa Claus' well filled stockings are uppermost, and to the young and sanguine Christmas is always joyous, and even the aged and heavy laden forget for a time their infirmities and anxieties, and catch the refrain of praise and gladness.

Whenever it is possible, this day is hallowed by family reunions, and take it all in all, it is the most sacred day of the year.

Christmas trees are to be seen in almost every household in town, and many of our country friends have decorated their various churches, and the Sunday School scholars will have a pleasant time.

"A merry Christmas" to one and all may it be.

THE NEW YEAR.

With the close of the year 1879, closes the 27th volume of the Press. In entering upon the new volume, we have only to say that we will endeavor to present our patrons, not only with a good local paper, but will give the news as fresh as possible, from all points of the compass, together with such miscellaneous reading as will prove acceptable to the family circle.

We sincerely wish our readers a happy and prosperous New Year.

Through the kindness of our friend and winsman, S. C. Lemly, U. S. N., we give an interesting sketch of his visit to the island of Tristan d'Acunha, making this number of the Press a bright, original holiday number.

In the course of the coming year we hope to make the Press, more than ever, a sprightly family newspaper.

BRIEFS.

The New York Herald reports that murders are unpleasantly numerous. The women's walking match in New York it ended. The Herald says, "heaven and the police forbid that there be another."

The Herald also congratulates the country as being safe for more than a fortnight, as Congress has adjourned until the 6th of January.

From the Wilmington Star outlines, we clip:

A delegation of Cherokee Indians are enroute for Washington; they will oppose a Territorial Government to the bitter end.

A famine threatens Silesia. There is no news from Chief Ouray, and it is very doubtful if the persons demanded are surrendered.

A steamer with 1,100 bales cotton was burned at Mobile the other day; loss \$75,000, fully insured.

A dispatch from the British forces in Afghanistan says that there was no serious fighting yesterday.

The British have a field force of 15,000 men and 160 guns in Afghanistan.

Thos. Wall, who robbed the Southern Express Company, at New Orleans, eleven years ago, of \$10,000, was arrested in Chicago the other day; he confessed the robbery and was committed for trial.

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES

VERY LOW AT



MARBLE & STONE
WORKS.

WINSTON, N. C.

Call and examine Work, or write for Price List and Designs. Satisfaction always given.

From Washington.

Mr. Shelly of Alabama, introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the cause of the emigration of colored people from the South and to report such measures to the House as will afford the relief that the exigencies of the case may demand. As stated in the preamble of Mr. Shelly's resolution, there is indisputable evidence that the majority of the negroes have been induced through false representations to leave their homes in the South to parts of the country of which they had no knowledge and in the climate to which they were not adapted.

This caused considerable debate, the Republicans opposing the resolution.

The Pension appropriation bill passed the Senate.

Mr. Scales, of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back with amendments the Senate bill for the removal of the Utes from Utah, and asked for its immediate consideration. The House went into committee of the whole, laid aside the previous business and proceeded to debate it at great length.

Gen. R. R. Vance has introduced a bill to make all printed matter issued by the Agricultural Department of any State chargeable with the same rates of postage as regular newspapers.

Mr. D. L. Russell has offered a bill to create a new collection district in North Carolina, and to make Fayetteville a port of entry.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations for postmasters: David L. Bringle, Salisbury, N. C., and Robert M. Orrell, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Afghans in Arms.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The news from Afghanistan grows hourly more serious. It is feared that the tragedy of 1842 may be repeated, and the entire British force now in Afghanistan be annihilated. Private advices from Calcutta give a view of the situation far more alarming than the authorities have permitted to be made public.

The Viceroy of Egypt telegraphs that communication with General Roberts is cut off. The natives have cut the telegraph wires near Rughdullak, and thus have intercepted all communication between General Roberts and his reserves. The situation is extremely critical. The whole of Afghanistan is in a state of violent agitation, and every mountain pass and stronghold is in the possession of armed insurgents. The tribes beyond Candahar are disputing the advance of General Gough, who is endeavoring to effect a junction with General Roberts.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—Later and more detailed accounts of the situation in Afghanistan have just been received at the War Office: Lord Lytton telegraphs that General Roberts is in a strongly entrenched position, and has 7,000 effective men, 23 guns, and supplies for five months. General Gough, in attempting to advance to reinforce Roberts, and moving from Rughdullak, has been stopped by a general uprising of all the tribes in his front, and his situation is perilous. A relief army, 10,000 strong, is now being massed at Peshawar. But the season is so far advanced that operations will be difficult, and spring may come before any effective advance can be made.

The inhabitants of Cabul are disaffected, and are holding communications with the Afghans. The combined tribes number 60,000 men.

There is a good deal printed in the papers about the South being in favor of Grant for President. There may be some, but Republican writers to the New York Times say "they are looking for something to turn up by which they can secure some personal or pecuniary advantage," which is about the truth.

There are 242,753 pensioners who are now paid annually certain sums by the Government. Of these 145,150 are army invalids. The sum required is \$33,000.

Agriculture in the Future.

We are pleased to notice that the farming interests of the country are attracting a great deal more attention than formerly, and the necessity of improved agriculture is becoming more and more felt every day. The culture of small grain and the grasses, is attracting more attention. We clip the following from an exchange:

The demands of the future upon our agricultural resources will be far greater than they have been in the past, and new methods and new systems must be devised and employed to meet them. The yield of the land now under cultivation must be increased, and new fields prepared for new wants. To compete with other nations who, like ourselves, learned how great the dependence is upon the soil, our farmers must employ greater care in their work. The requirements upon them will continue to increase.

Then, too, the drudgery of the farm should be lessened, and the farmer relieved from many of his hardships, his toil lightened, and his comforts increased through the promulgation of new ideas and the employment of improved labor-saving machinery. All classes are interested in the accomplishment of these ends, for upon them depends the prosperity and interest of all to promote the growth of agriculture and the comforts of its followers.

Agriculture has been made a compulsory study in all the elementary schools of France.

LET US HAVE PEACE.

Wade Hampton to Old Union Veterans at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 15.—The statement that Senator Wade Hampton has been invited to deliver a lecture for the Grand Army of the Republic in this city has been denied here and elsewhere, and, to set at rest all rumors, the lecture committee to-day gave Hampton's letter of acceptance for publication. The letter is dated Columbia, South Carolina, and the pith of it is as follows: "Owing to the physical disability under which I labor at present I have been forced to decline all invitations to deliver public addresses, but the invitation you extend is so cordial and significant that I shall try to make an exception in its favor."

It seems that no surer mode to restore harmony between the two sections of the country so lately contending in arms can be found than to bring the old soldiers of the two armies into friendly consultation. Brave men are apt to be generous, and if those who once opposed each other in battle could now meet as citizens of a common country, actuated by the desire of restoring harmony and cultivating peace among all classes, we should soon see the bitter sectional feeling which politicians are fostering for their own selfish ends laid at rest forever. Your invitation has this end in view, as I understand it, and I shall gladly co-operate with you in this laudable object. It will not be in my power to deliver an address just now, but I shall be happy to do so at some future time which will suit you. The Grand Army boys have not yet fixed the date. The proceeds of the lecture will be donated to the relief fund for destitute members, and the managers expect large profits, as their course has been greatly commended here.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The Republican National Committee, at the meeting to-day, elected Senator Cameron permanent Chairman, and decided that the next National Republican Convention should be held at Chicago on June 3d, 1880.

The steamship Glencoe has just arrived at New York from China, with 4,350 tons of teas, etc., the largest cargo ever brought to that port from that part of the world.

The firemen of the Glencoe are all Chinese.

The colored people of Georgia

are known to own some six millions dollars worth of real estate. We have no doubt that the colored people of North Carolina could show encouraging figures if the statistics were gathered. J. E. O'Hara, a colored lawyer from Halifax, in a speech at the recent Industrial Fair, said that the negroes owned 13,000 acres in Halifax county alone, and over 8,000 in Warren. This, he remembered, is in a fine section of the State. In two counties they own 21,000 acres. It would be really instructive to collect the statistics for the whole State. Such statistics would be a powerful reply to the lies and slanders of the Radical organs as to the persecutions of "the man and brother."

The discussion in the Senate on the exodus of the negroes was good tempered. The Southern Senators got in some good points. Mr. Windom was squarely met and floored. Senator Ransom's points were well taken. He gave the testimony of Mr. Badger, ex-Gov. Holden and others as to the treatment of the colored people. The investigation was ordered by a vote of more than two to one. Windom's amendment was rejected. In the meantime the emissaries are at work, and the game of deception is going on. Every few days a hundred or so beguiled and poverty stricken victims are led to the Indiana slaughter.—Wilmington Star.

The government auditor of railway accounts in his annual report shows that for the ten months ending October 31, 1879, there were built in the United States 2,000 miles of new railroads, of which over 2,000 miles were west of the Mississippi, while the average of new construction for the five years previous, taking, of course, only the first ten months of each year, amounted to only 1,600 miles.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.—We received last night the following special telegram, which explains itself. The case of the Western Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad has attracted special attention, since the late decision of a lower court:

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1879. The United States Supreme Court to-day decided in favor of the petition filed for the Western Division by J. B. Stewart, reinstating the appeals in the Florida suits. This vacates the sale, and reinstates the Western Division.

T. L. C. Raleigh Observer.

The Secretary of the Interior has responded to the proposition of Chief Ouray to surrender the Indians engaged in the White River massacre on condition that they be tried in Washington, by conceding "a fair trial by military commission outside the limits of Colorado and New Mexico. A trial in Washington of course was out of the question."

In November, 1879, there arrived at New York 15,295 immigrants, being 9,448 more than for November, 1878. Of these there were from England, 8,487; Scotland, 676; Wales, 155; Ireland, 1,962; Germany, 3,731; Austria, 463; Sweden, 1,186; Norway, 393; Denmark, 225; France, 233; Switzerland, 219; Italy, 1,544; Holland, 182; Russia, 282; Poland, 49; Hungary, 441; all other countries, 82. During the year ending November 30, 1879, there arrived 194,058 immigrants at New York, and for November, 1879, there were 81,225.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of the stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system. See other column.

The Democratic majority for

Governor of Louisiana was 30,752. The new constitution had a majority of 59,072, and the repealing debt ordinance, was carried by 13,976.

CRUDE PETROLEUM AS A REMEDY IN CONSUMPTION.—D. M. M. Griffith, of Bradford Pa., reports some astonishing results obtained by the administration of crude petroleum to consumptives. He claims that out of twenty-five cases of well marked tuberculosis so treated twenty are to all means of diagnosis cured; the rest have been under treatment more than four months. The nausea attending the use of ordinary crude petroleum led him to adopt the emulsion of cod liver oil, the casing and tubing of wells. This, made into three or five grain pills by incorporating any inert vegetable powder, was administered from three to five times a day in one pill dose. The first effect, he says, is the disappearance of the cough; night sweats are relieved, appetite improves, and weight is rapidly gained.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Griffith has not mistaken some self-limited phrase of throat or bronchial disorder for true consumption of the lungs; also that continued trial of the alleged remedy will justify the high opinion he has formed in regard to its efficacy.—Scientific American.

The Danville Post records one of the most singular occurrences in railway history as having taken place on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The freight train going east, when near the ticket office in Danville, came in collision with a cow which precipitated two of the coaches from the rails. The two coaches ran on cross ties nearly a hundred yards, and when near the mouth of the bridge remounted the rails and thus prevented a fearful wreck. The Post doubts if such another instance where the mere favor of circumstances seemed to partake of the nature of intelligence ever occurred on a railway before.

BINGHAM SCHOOL,

MEBANESVILLE, N. C.

IS now pre-eminent among Southern Boarding Schools for boys. The 17th Session, ending December 17, 1879, has been the most prosperous in the 80 years of the School's history. The 17th Session will begin January 14, 1880. Board \$12 per month. Tuition \$50 per Session. For Catalogue giving full particulars, Address, MAJ. R. BINGHAM, Dec. 20, 1879. Superintendent.

Pay Your Corporation Taxes and Save Cost.

AFTER the 10th day of January, 1880, there will be cost added to all unpaid corporation taxes, and the same placed in the hands of the officer with authority to collect the same. L. N. CLINARD, Salem, N. C., Dec. 10, 79. Sec'y & Treas.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby forbidden to trespass in any manner upon our lands, or to remove anything whatever from the land, unless first having permission from the undersigned. COOPER & HENDRICKS, December 9, 1879. If.

Geo. B. Everitt, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of the Eighth Judicial District, in the Supreme Court, and in the Federal Courts. OFFICE in the one occupied by the late Col. Maston. All business entrusted to my care shall receive prompt attention.

We know Mr. Everitt well; he is an accomplished gentleman and a good lawyer, and we cheerfully recommend him as such to the citizens of Forsyth.

Judge R. P. Dick, Hon. W. N. H. Smith, W. H. Bailey, C. S. Hauser, S. C. C. 34-11

THE DAILY NEWS. PUBLISHED BY W. H. BERNARD, Raleigh, N. C. CASH—INvariably IN ADVANCE. DAILY EDITOR.

One copy one year \$5.00 " " six months \$3.00 " " three months \$1.50 WEEKLY EDITOR, one year \$1.00

THE MORNING STAR. PUBLISHED BY W. H. BERNARD, Winston, N. C. Rates of Subscription in Advance: One copy one year (postage paid) \$4.00 " " six months \$2.50 " " three months \$1.50 " " one month .75

Public Adm'r of Forsyth County. This 20th day of Nov. 1879.

STOVES-STOVES-STOVES



THE UNDESIGNED has the largest and most complete assortment of COOKING STOVES

AND HEATING STOVES ever offered in this market and at greatly REDUCED PRICES.

Stove Pipes and Fixtures always on hand. ROOFING AND GUTTERING promptly attended to. A general assortment of

TIN WARE, Wholesale and Retail, always to be found at the "BIG COFFEE POT. Prices to suit the times. J. E. NICKY, Salem, N. C., Oct. 24, 1878.

AT THE CEDAR COVE NURSERIES,

In Great Variety, A large stock of Nursery grown APPLE, PEAR AND PEACH TREES of all sizes and ages.

GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRY AND RASPBERRY PLANTS. Largest stock in the County. Open to the inspection of visitors at all times.

I intend to sell as cheap as trees can be grown and on some stock below the cost of production. I will prove this to any one on a trial order. Correspondence solicited. Address: N. W. CRAFT, Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C. August 14, 1879.—33-11.

1847.—ESTABLISHED 1847.—1879.

HEADQUARTERS OF SANTA CLAUS.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally, that he is still occupying

THE OLD STAND, Opposite the Public Square, SALEM, N. C., and calls attention to the fact that he is just in receipt of a large and finely assorted stock of

CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, BOHEMIAN AND OTHER FINE GLASSWARE, TOYS, DOLLS, CAMES, in fact everything calculated to please the little ones.

Christmas Tree Ornaments

A SPECIALTY. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS AND NUTS.

All kinds of plain and French CANDIES. All candies warranted STRICTLY PURE, being of my own manufacture. Prices to suit the times. Buyers will do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Very respectfully, F. W. MEILLER, Salem, N. C., Nov. 27, 1879.

NOTICE.

FORSYTH COUNTY. Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of Mary Denke, deceased, I hereby give to all persons indebted to the estate of said Mary Denke, to make immediate payment and settlement to me, or the claims will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

N. S. COOK, Public Adm'r of Forsyth County. This 20th day of Nov. 1879.

The People's Press.

Post Office Directory.

Salem, N. C. Post Office Arrangements. Office hours from 7 o'clock, A. M., to 6 P. M., during the week, and on Sunday from 7 to 8 A. M.

TIME OF ARRIVAL AND CLOSING OF MAIL. RAILROAD, from Greensboro to Salem, closes every day, except Sunday at 4:00 P. M. Due every day, except Sunday, by 10:30 P. M.

MOUNT AIRY, via Winston, Old Town, Bethania, Five Forks, Dalton, Pilot Mountain, Flat Shoals and Tom's Creek. Closes every day except Sunday, at 6:30 A. M. Due every day except Sunday, at 3 P. M.

DANBURY, via Winston, Flat Branch, Sedge Garden, Germantown and Walnut Cove. Closes every day except Sunday at 6:30 A. M. Due every day, except Sunday by 3 P. M.

HUNTSVILLE, via Lewisville and Panther Creek. Closes Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6:30 A. M. Due Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 10:30 A. M.

RICHMOND HILL, via Mount Taber, Vienna, Red Plains and East Bend. Closes Monday and Friday at 6:30 A. M. Due Tuesday and Saturday by 2 P. M. FRIDEBERG Mail closes every Tuesday and Friday at 6:30 A. M. Due Wednesday and Saturday by 3 A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

LOCAL ITEMS.

CHEW Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE PRESS.

The Sidonia apple trees are blossoming.

The weather is mild and wet, and the roads muddy.

The Notion Store will be open all day Christmas.

CHUFA—A bushel to dispose of, Call at the Salem Bookstore.

Droves of horses and mules are passing nearly every day, going South.

Misses Ada and Mary Lineback are spending the holidays in Salem.

Philip Hege caught thirteen wild turkeys in his turkey-trap last week.

A No. 5 Washington hand press, in good order, for sale at the Press office.

RUSTLESS OATS.—Rustless Winter Oats—inquire at the Salem Bookstore.

Mrs. Blackwell, of Raleigh, is on a visit to her daughter, at the Salem Hotel.

Elm Street Sunday School gives an entertainment this afternoon at their hall.

From to-day till New Year, Goods at the Salem Bookstore will be sold at cost.

The Salem Literary Society will give an Oyster Supper on New Year's Eve.

Mrs. E. Clemmons is on a visit to her father, Mr. Butler, at the Salem Hotel.

Miss Lou Vogler is spending the holidays with relatives and friends in Salisbury.

FLORAL ADVERTISING CARDS at the Bookstore. Printed at the most reasonable rates.

P. J. Shore's hogs weighed 300, 295, 240, 180, 175, 155. Widow Shore's hogs weighed 330 and 340.

Carlos Strupe, of Clemmonsville, has a stalk of corn with eight well developed ears on it.

Ham. Horton, Jr., with his mother and little brother, are on a visit to Mr. T. Vogler.

Dr. Bahnsen and family and Miss Louisa Fries returned from the North on Saturday's train.

Mr. Alpheus Walker, of this county died on Tuesday of last week, in the 82d year of his age.

Salem Home Sunday School will give a Christmas Carol in the Moravian church on tonight (Thursday).

Owing to the previous unfavorable state of the weather the Salem Bookstore will be open on Christmas Day.

The largest display of NEW BOOKS and FANCY GOODS ever offered at the Bookstore.

The Holiday trade has been quite brisk, and there are a number of articles at the Salem Bookstore, now offered at cost.

We hear considerable complaint from the mail carriers and others, of the bad condition of the Old Town road, above Winston.

The compromise on the life insurance policy of the late Col. Patterson is now said to amount to \$12,000 on the \$20,000 policy.

H. B. Zevely, of Washington city, called on us on Friday and Saturday last. He was homeward bound from a business trip in Florida.

A strange thing this. Old Tyler, C. W. Vogler's squirrel dog, and a toadstone-rooster sleep side by side every night very peacefully.

C. A. Winkler has a stock of choice Christmas Goods, which he offers upon the most reasonable terms. Fresh cakes and candies always on hand.

The "Mossman" was on hand last week, with a fine selection of this beautiful growth. It was gathered in Davie County, and the finest we have ever seen.

Beautiful FLORAL and MOTTO PANEL PICTURES, suitable for framing for Wall or Mantel. Also FANCY BOOK MARKS, for sale at the Salem Bookstore.

Dr. Nye, the oculist, visited this town last week with his usual variety of spectacles. He visited the principal towns in the State, and disposed of a good many glasses.

The first train passed through the Swannanoa Tunnel on Thursday last, to the station within ten miles of Asheville, being the first train that passed through the Blue Ridge.

The Christmas Entertainment of East Salem Sunday School was given on Sunday last in their Chapel, which was crowded with friends of the work. The entertainment was very pleasing.

AUTOGRAHS.—A beautiful variety of Autograph Albums at 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50 and 75 cents, \$1.25 and \$1.50. These books are the handsomest we have ever offered at the Salem Bookstore.

A little daughter of Rev. R. P. Lineback while attempting, on Tuesday, to cross the street, near Mr. Cooper's residence, was thrown down by a passing horse and cart. The child might have been seriously injured, but fortunately she escaped with a bad scare.

A fine new assortment of Imperial CARTE VISITE, in plain and fancy boxes, with Envelopes to match, at the Bookstore. They are suitable for invitations and can be handsomely printed at reasonable rates at the Salem Printing Office.

Miss A. S. Crist's School gave their entertainment on Monday evening last before a few friends and the parents of the children. The little ones acquitted themselves well, both in singing and recitation. Miss Claudia Wheeler and Miss C. enlivened the occasion with piano duos. Master C. Lemly received an encore. The entertainment should be given before a larger audience.

The following officers were elected at a recent meeting of the Knights of Honor, in Winston: A. B. Gorell, D. S. H. Smith, V. D. T. B. Douthitt, A. D. I. Nelson, Rep. H. F. Snow, F. R. M. W. Norfleet, Treas. J. P. Prather, Guide. J. Q. A. Barham, Chaplain. R. D. Johnson, Guard. J. R. Pierce, Sent. H. T. Bahnsen, M. E.

Roll of Honor for the Public Colored School, Salem, N. C., for the week ending December 19th, 1879. L. T. Reed's School—Sultana Ioner, Elsie Waugh, Susan Seale, Nellie Gates, Miranda Gates, Clara Hamilton, William T. Galloway, Wade Walker, M. Thomas Gates, Goin Carter. Leah Dorc's School—Ginsie Goin, Octavia Goin, Jimmie Stedman, James Goin, Alec. Franklin, George Goin, Gaither Crump, George Hind.

Internal Revenue Collections for the week ending Saturday, December 20th, 1879. Monday.....\$3,618 77 Tuesday.....2,017 68 Wednesday.....1,897 98 Thursday.....2,661 54 Friday.....2,082 55 Saturday.....2,627 96 Total.....\$14,916 48

A Grand Reception Musicale and Soiree Dansante, complimentary to the ladies of Winston and Salem, will be given at Salem Hotel, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 30. We doubt not that it will be a grand affair, for they of the committee understand the modus operandi of making such events successful. We thank the Committee on Invitation for a complimentary ticket, which, by the by, was printed at this office.

Salem Boy's School closed its Fall Session on Friday night last with an entertainment. The recitations were well selected and given in spirited style, showing careful training. Several of the declamations would have been creditable to older boys. We wish the teachers and boys a pleasant Christmas vacation, and hope with the new year they will go to work with renewed energy.

Mr. Watkins' School, Winston, closed on Wednesday evening last, with an entertainment at Tice's Hall. The speaking was good. Salem Cornet Band rendered excellent music. The gold medal was given to Frank Patterson as the best Latin scholar, and the prize for best speaking was given to four students, it being impossible to distinguish between them. They were Frank Patterson, Cecil Carter, Platt Johnson and Kie Lott.

The decoration at the Salem Notion Store is one of the finest we have ever seen. The design is a beautiful miniature landscape, embracing hills and valleys, waterfalls and pools, forests and meadows. Mills are in operation, while baronial castles surmount the beetling crags, and beautiful cottages nestle cozily at the foot of the hills. This lovely "bit of nature" so tastefully reproduced in doors, is well worth a visit. Mr. Blockenderfer is indebted to Miss Lizzie Chitty for the design and labor bestowed on this elegant decoration.

A Committee, consisting of the School Board and two members of Mr. Rondthaler's Bible Class, have under their management a series of five lectures, that is for the entire course, have been placed at \$1, while single tickets are 25 cents. Children under 15 years of age half price. The main object of these lectures is the securing of a large Sciopticon, or Magic Lantern, for the pleasure and instruction of the Sunday and secular schools of Salem, as well as our young people generally. Further notice and particulars will be given in due time.

The Concert at Salem Female Academy on Thursday last, was an excellent one. The programme was admirably arranged and the performance fully equal to any previous entertainment. The choruses were particularly well given. The dialogues and recitations were given in good style. The duet "Sabbath Morning," by Prof. Agthe and Miss Rosa Mckay, and the grand duo (The Huguenots) by Prof. Agthe and Miss A. Van Vleck, were the gems of the evening. The programme was altogether one of rare excellence, and reflected great credit on the worthy professor of music and his pupils, as well as those teachers who had charge of the recitations and dialogues, all showing the most careful training. Prof. Agthe discharged his duties in the Academy in the most satisfactory manner, and while we regret to part with his genial presence, we wish him and his family a safe arrival at their home in London, and future prosperity.

On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Rondthaler laid a proposition before his Bible Class looking to the organization of a class of young men for practical lectures on History, Literature, Natural Science, Arithmetic, &c. It is a capital idea, and we give it our hearty endorsement. It is a notorious fact that our girls have greater educational advantages than our boys, for while the former attend the Academy until eighteen or nineteen years of age, and receive there under its present high standard, an education that prepares and fits them to enter the highest classes of any female college in the land, the latter must leave school at thirteen or fourteen to wield the plow, click the type, and so on, all of which are very good, but with this disadvantage, the actors begin these different labors with insufficient mind culture. Intelligence of itself is worth little, but with judicious training it is everything. With these facts before us we congratulate our young men and ladies upon the proposition laid before them, and we know that such a matter in the hands of such a man as Mr. Rondthaler can never fail of usefulness and success.

The wall decoration in the Moravian church, commenced on the Christmas season, is almost entirely different from that of former occasions. While the inscription "Immanuel, God with us," again appears in bold relief on the dark background of the arch, and the light festooning from keystone to pillar is not new,—the design of designs or emblems in evergreen, arranged within and outside of the permanent arch of wood-work so vary the style of ornamentation as to give the impression of novelty. Immediately under the festoon, drooping from the keystone of the well known wooden arch, and against the tinted background, is placed in outline, the figure of trefal and triangle, emblematic of the Trinity God. Within this outline appear, in Greek characters and in monogram, the letters Alpha and Omega. Below this design, and occupying the centre of the space between pillars and arch, is placed a base of evergreen, a lyre, indicative of the happiness of the occasion which we celebrate with songs of joy. Between the pillars and the gallery and embraced within the festooning are, in pointed stars, made of two interlacing triangles, in outline, within which are placed, in (Mosaic) and the crown. Above each door, giving entrance into the gallery from the East end, are festoons of cedar enclosing the anchor, emblem of Hope.

EAST BEND, YADKIN COUNTY, December 18, 1879. Editors People's Press:—I promised to let you hear from East Bend on the hog question, and will give you the names of persons that have killed this week, with some earlier; but the largest have not been killed yet, the weather being too warm.

J. H. Johnson, 3, 579 Dr. E. Benbow, 4, 1021 A. P. Smitherman, 6, 1150 Chas. Norman, 3, 650 S. B. Spear, 7, 1000 R. C. Poindexter, 9, 920 W. H. Miller, 4, 985 W. D. Steele, 2, 839 Conny stock. Robt. Matthews, 3, 840 Aaron Martin, 3, 978 A. Horn, 2, 382 Thos. Davis, 6, 1437 J. H. Jenkins, 2, 492 Zeb Hall, 3, 956 Conny stock. J. H. Martin, 2, 640 H. P. Martin, 2, 840 J. H. Poindexter, 5, 945 11 mon's old. J. C. Baker, 2, 407 N. Wm. A. Shore, 4, 1277 Conny stock. P. H. Poindexter, 1, 496

Total 69 17400 average 2524. J. F. Williams, J. L. Speas and Adam Hauser have some to kill that will beat any of your Forsyth Dutch. I will let you hear from them.

A Lady's Wish. "Oh, how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did it for me, as you observe." Read of it.

MARRIED. On Tuesday evening last, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. E. Rondthaler, JOSEPH D. ANTHONY, of Haywood county, Tenn., to Miss HANNAH L. BLUM, of this place.

At the residence of the bride's father, John G. Hill, Esq., on Wednesday, 17th inst., by Rev. H. A. Brown, Mr. ALBERT WHARTON, of Clemmonsville, to Miss ANNA ELIZA HILL, of this place.

In Davie County, at the residence of Caleb Bowden, Mr. GASTON ALLEN to Miss LIZIE BOWDEN.

DIED. Near Hall's Ferry, Davie County, on the 10th inst., JESSE SPENCER, aged 56 years.

Near Hall's Ferry, Davie County, on the 7th inst., ZEBULON SMITH, aged 3 years.

THE MARKETS. Wheat, \$1.25 a \$1.35; Corn, 50 a 60; Eggs, 10 a 12; Beans, 18; Flour, \$3 a \$3.50; Bacon, 10 a 12; Tallow, 6 a 10; Butter, 20 a 25; Sugar 9 a 10; Salt, \$1.15 a \$1.30.

CHARLOTTE, Dec. 18.—Flour: \$3.50 a \$3.75. Wheat: 60 a 65. Corn: 50 a 55. Beans: 18 a 20. Potatoes: 5 a 6. PAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 17.—Bacon 8 a 11. Apple Brandy \$1.75. Flour \$5.50 a \$7.00. Corn 55 a 60. Potatoes 50 a 55. Wheat 1.50 a 1.60. Lard, 9 a 10. Potatoes, 0.00 a 0.00. Whisky \$2.00.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Flour 6 75 a 7 75. Wheat \$1.55 a \$1.57. Corn 61 a 65. Oats 50 a 60. CINCINNATI, Dec. 20.—Wheat 1.34 a 1.36. Corn 41 a 44. Oats, 40 a 41. Flour, 66 00 a 6 00.

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET. REPORTED BY A. B. GORELL. Winston, N. C., Dec. 10, 1879.

Lugs, Common green 3.00 to 3.50 Medium Red 3.00 to 3.50 Good Sweet Red 4.50 to 6.00 Common bright 4.00 to 5.00 Good bright 6.00 to 8.00 Fine smokers 9.00 to 12.00 Fancy smokers 12.00 to 18.00 Fillers, Common green 3.50 to 4.50 Good Red 5.00 to 6.00 Rich, very 8.00 to 12.00 Thin bright Leaf 9.00 to 15.00 Common bright thin Wrappers 10 to 18.00 Good medium 25.00 to 30.00 Fine bright 35.00 to 50.00 Fancy 50.00 to 75.00 Mahogany 18.00 to 50.00 as per color and quality.

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CHRISTMAS HUMORS. —The man who says cash is a person of no account.

—It is best to put off till to-morrow things you cannot possibly do to-day.

—The meanest bark of a dog is when he barks your shins with his teeth.

—Uneasy lies the man who has already been caught at it once or twice.

—A man is never ashamed of his ancestors until he runs for office in a free country.

—We remember an old farmer whose zeal at grace was hardly sufficient to repress his appetite, and he used to end his prayer in the following manner: "And bless us all for Christ's sake Joe pass the potatoes."

"There is nothing like settling down, said a retired merchant confidently to his neighbor. "When I gave up my business I settled down and found I had quite a comfortable fortune. If I had settled up I shouldn't have had a cent."

The butterfly, the butterfly, How doth the butterfly and why? Because the hired girl doth make The round, flat, toothsome buckwheat cakes: Aye, this is why doth butterfly.

—Somebody asked a minister if there had been an awakening in his church. "No, sir," was his reply; "there has been no sleeping in my church."

—Tight boots and accusing conscience are about equal in their ability to make a man uncomfortable.

"Jennie, what makes you such a bad girl?" "Well, mama, God sent you just the best children he could find, and if they don't suit you I can't help it."

"—Marriage," says a cynic, "is like putting your hand into a bag containing ninety-nine snakes and one eel. You may get the eel, but the chances are against you."

—Angelina—Edwin, my love, look at this most interesting creature, the ant-eater. Edwin—Ant-eater, my love! it would be more interesting to me if it were a mother-in-law eater. The bump on Edwin's head is slowly getting better, but Angelina's parol is hopelessly damaged.

—Somebody wants to know the name of the tune which was played upon the feelings, and also if the 'cup of sorrow' has a saucer. The same inquirer would like to know if the light of other days' was gas or electricity. Also if the girl who 'clung to hope' had not a slippery hold, and if the people did not get fatigued by the exercise of forbearance.

—A Young Irishman whose remittances from home had been stopped wrote very urgent letters telling of his distress, and promising to reform if the remittances were continued. When he failed to get what he wanted he resorted to a stratagem, and wrote a sad letter to his father telling him that he was dead and wanted money for his funeral expenses.

—He was only an inquisitive boy, and he said: "Ma, will all the heathen turn up when it comes resurrection times?"—Yes, my son. And them missionaries; those will turn up!—Certainly, my son. Well, when them Cannibal heathen what's been feedin' on missionaries gets resurrected, and them missionaries what's been eat comes around and wants to get resurrected, things is going to be worse mixed up than the presidential election, hey, ma? "It is time you were in bed, my son."

JOSH BILLINGS ON MARRIAGE.—Sun people marry becase they think wimmen will be scarce next year, and live to wonder how the stock holds out.

Sun marry to get rid of themselves, and discover that the game was one that two can play at and neither win.

Sun marry for love without a cent in their pocket, nor a friend in the world, nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, but is the strength of the game.

Sun marry in haste, and then sit down and think it carefully over. Some think it carefully over fast then set down and marry.

No man can tell just exactly what calico has made up her mind to do. Calico don't know herself. Dry goods of all kinds is the child of circumstances.

NOTICE. Having qualified as Administrator of the estate of the late Emanuel Tesh, on the 2d day of December, 1879, NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said Emanuel Tesh to make immediate payment and settlement to me. And all persons having claims against said estate will present them to me lawfully authenticated, on or before the 1st day of January, 1881, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

Pub. Adm'r of Forsyth County, December 4, 1879.

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FULL FROM CELLAR TO GARRET RUNNING OVER

WITH THE LARGEST STOCK OF HARDWARE,

House Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., &c., EVEN BROUGHT TO

Western North Carolina.

S. R. ALLEN respectfully announces to his many patrons and friends, in this and adjoining counties, that he has just received from the Northern cities where he purchased one of the largest and finest assortments of Hardware ever brought to this section of the country.

The Farmers will find in this mammoth assortment all kinds of Agricultural Implements of the latest designs, at lower prices than they ever heard of before.

The Mechanics in selecting their tools, will here find an assortment of the very best at lower figures than they ever bought before.

Housekeepers should not fail to examine the splendid array of House Furnishing Goods. Among the large stock of Cooking Stoves can be found the celebrated

"Farmer Girl," which is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best and cheapest in the market.

WANTED. Mr. Allen wants EVERYBODY to call and examine his goods, hear prices, and be convinced that

S. E. ALLEN'S, (Sign of the Big Saw), WINSTON, N. C., is the place to get the best bargains.

Sept. 4th, 1879.

At the Old Stand!

Mrs. DOUTHITT respectfully announces to her patrons and friends that she has removed to her old stand, which has recently been enlarged and otherwise improved, where she can be found one of the choicest and cheapest assortments of

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY,

to be found in this section. The stock consists of HATS & BONNETS for Ladies & Children, FLOWERS & FEATHERS, SILK AND VELVET RIBBONS, The most complete stock of NOTIONS ever brought to this market.

KID, SILK, AND BERLIN GLOVES, RIBBONS, TIES, & BOWS, COLLARS AND CUFFS, SILK & LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' & CHILDREN'S FANCY HOSE, HAMBURG EDGINGS AND LACES, LACE SCARFS, RUFFLING, &c., &c.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, SHELTON WOOL, SHAWLS, Children's KNIT HOODS and SACSQUES, UNLADRIED SHIRTS, FRINGES Silk and Wool.

UMBRELLAS, a large assortment. Ladies' Children's and Men's Knit Underwear. A variety of JEWELRY, SILVER SPRAY, GERMAN, and BELLE COLOGNE, in large assortment. FINE TOILETTE SOAPS.

All the above will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH.

Thankful for so liberal a patronage in the past, I hope by my complete stock and close attention to the wants of my customers, to merit a continuance of the same during the Fall and Winter of 1879.

Mrs. T. B. DOUTHITT.

CONDENSED TIME. North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, June 19, 1879. No. 47. Daily. No. 48. Daily. No. 49. Daily.

Leave Charlotte..... 5 50 a.m. 5 55 p.m. 5 55 p.m. Arrive Raleigh..... 7 10 a.m. 7 15 p.m. 7 15 p.m. Arrive Greensboro..... 8 30 a.m. 8 35 p.m. 8 35 p.m. Arrive Salisbury..... 9 50 a.m. 9 55 p.m. 9 55 p.m. Arrive Goldsboro..... 11 10 a.m. 11 15 p.m. 11 15 p.m.

No. 47.—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

No. 48.—Connects at Salisbury with W. & N. C. R. R. for all points in Western N. C. At Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

